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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Office of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, &c. &c.—

San José de Flores, March 29th, 1853.

To Dr Don Lorenzo Torres, Minister of H. E. the Provisional Governor of Buenos Ayres.

H. E. the Director of the Argentine Confederation has been informed of the official note which Your Honor addressed to him, in the name of your Government, with date the 23rd inst., and in consequence of the absence of the Minister of Foreign Relations, has ordered me to give Y. H. the following reply, which he trusts will be submitted to the knowledge of H. E. the Provisional Governor.

In treating of a matter so grave and important for the Province of Buenos Ayres, as the re-establishment of concord among its sons, H. E. has thought fit not to delay this answer, on questions of form; but he would wish that henceforth, on addressing to him official communications, he should not be distinguished by novel designations, that no competent authority has conferred upon him; and that if the Govecnment of Y. H. refuse to give him that of Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, wherewith all the Communities of the Republic, with the exception merely of a part of the City of Buenos Ayres, have invested and recognise him during the constitutive period, it should address H. E. as Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, in which he supposes it can find no inconvenience.

H. E. dees not consider as an appropriate means of obtaining successful results, in treating of the re-establishment of peace between members of the same family, united by indissoluble ties and destined to live in community of political, civil, and industrial interests, the employment of a tone of argumentation and dispute, of recrimination and insult. The town of Buenos Ayres should now be well aware from its cost, of what have been the fatal effects of the violence of its press, of the odious epithets reproachfully applied to the majority of the inhabitants, from its Government having removed from its counsels and acts, the spirit of peace and moderation.

Accordingly H. E. has been greatly grieved to see repeated in the note to which I reply, the epithets *'rebels'* and 'mutineers' applied to the citizens who besiege the Capital, and that terms of haughty contempt and unmerited charges are hurled against them. But since Y. H. has thought fit to address these expressions to him, and to give your note to the periodicals even before its receipt, he considers it his duty to manifest to you his opinion on this point, it being far from his intention, however, to pamper to or exasperate party passions.

The movement headed by Colonel Don Hilario Lagos has been seconded by the entire Rural District of this Province, and by a great part of the Capital, has been approved and celebrated by the people of all the Provinces of the Argentine Confederalion; and without employment of violence, without press, without resources, without means of propagation, has overcome the obstacles opposed to it by the Government of the Capital, and so fortfied itself, that it now combines the voluntary opinion and action of nearly the entire native population. This result is a strong proof of its justice, because unreasonableness or crime never combine the sympathies of the people. It is because the preceding Administration, when the good sense of all classes only asked for peace, to devote themselves to their labors, and to retrieve their past losses; peace to eradicate the germs of civil discord; peace and national organization, so as to enjoy order and liberty, and render the return of tyranny impossible:—it was then said ill advised Government forced the communities to a war against their brethren, an unjust war, an unprovoked war, a treacherous and unbecoming war in every respect for the noble people of Buenos Ayres. An armed invasion was made upon Entre Rios: an army was prepared to invade Santa Fé, and disperse with the lance the National Congress: it went even to the desert to request the Indians to devastate San Luis, Córdoba, and Santa Fé; and to carry into effect these atrocious designs, the formation of armies was decreed, and violent impressments practised in the rural districts. The principal institutions of the Province, the faith of public treaties, the laws of humanity, and the unanimous vote of all the pacific citizens were at once outraged.

It was against this treacherous policy that Colonel Don Hilario Lagos rose up, to protest energetically against it, and to show to the rest of the Republic, that the citizens of the Province of Buenos Ayres were not accomplices in the vagaries of an abusive Government.

By this step he saved the honor and the interests of his Province.

He saved the whole Republic from a civil war, of incalculable consequences; but which would assuredly have long retarded the National Organization.

No acts of violence, neither imprisonments, nor banishments, nor cruelties of any kind have belied his words of peace; and this conduct, and the honor wherewith his Chiefs have despised the repeated attempts at seduction that have been addressed to them, clearly prove that they are not sordid interests that have moved them, but the desire of seeing their Province in peace, seeking a solid guarantee of that peace in the organization of the Nation, and taking part in it with all the rights of a Confederate Province.

Far from classifying these acts as a criminal rebellion, the Republic recognises in them meritorious acts, calculated to repress injustice, and to place the Province of Buenos Ayres in the distinguished place which all acknowledge her due, but in which she can only maintain herself by moderate, just and pacific pretensions.

H. E., therefore, cannot admit as just the designation of rebels, which is applied to the individuals who compose the Federal Army; nor considers it defensible that, with our democratic principles a small minority of the community should display pretensions of predomination over a large majority, and pretend to accuse it, and punish it for its opinions; more especially in the absence of a political code. Above all, inculpations of this kind cannot fail in the present circumstances to exasperate rancours, and debilitate confidence, without which there cannot be concord.

H. E. has now sufficient data to assert, that on affirming that all the rural establishments have been embargoed; that the Chiefs of the Federal Army have no other object than to get possession of them, and that they slaughter twelve thousand head daily, Y. H. has proceeded on entirely erroneous information. At the beginning the sale of cattle from certain establishments was prohibited, and some subsidies were taken, but Y. H. must recollect that it was the Government of Buenos Ayres that set the example of this proceeding, embargoing the property of the individuals that were serving in the siege, and declaring them liable for the expenses of the war. If the subsidies requested in the rural districts constitute a debt of the Province, assuredly that is not less which has been produced by the numerous expenses incurred in the City. At the present moment there is not a single establishment in the rural districts, of which its owner may not freely dispose. How much better would it be to leave aside reproaches and recriminations, on this and other points, and at once cut short these evils, by putting an end to the inevitable disasters of war!

To obtain this end in a satisfactory manner H. E., would desire that Y. H. should behold in the citizens of the rural districts, not criminals whom you graciously wish to pardon, but meritorious sons of the Republic, who have acted on the impulse of pure patriotism. As H. E. will also endeavor to persuade the Federal Army, that the Argentines who defend the Capital with arms, do so likewise, moved by sincere and honorable convictions.

Such was the motive that induced H. E. to áddress to Y. H. the preceding explanations. I will now proceed to satisfy Y. H. on the other points contained in your note of the 23rd inst.

Every Treaty that is not a mere convention, but resolves permanent rights, to be valid requires to be ratified. The full powers given to Negotiators merely import an authorization to treat and adjust the articles, without their ever comprehending in any case the right of ratifying, which only belongs to the delegating Authority, and that cannot be delegated,

The clauses of these full powers do not render obligatory the ratification, which in said case would be superfluous: the authority always retains power to grant or refuse it, according as they have conformed with the instructions they received, or departed from them.

H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, therefore, has acted within the sphere of his jurisdiction, and with perfect right, refusing his ratification to the Treaty adjusted by his Commissioners in Buenos Ayres, on the 9th inst.; and this act is neither inconsistent with the full powers which he conferred upon them, to negotiate and adjust the Treaty, nor does it imply an insult to the Commissioners, to whom Y. H. does justice in recognising their circumspection, elevation and enlightenment.

H. E. himself has ascribed the deviation of his Commissioners from the instructions they received, to an excess of patriotism, to the vehemence of their desire to see the fratricidal struggle terminated, and the scandals that result from it; and in rejecting a Treaty which he was authorised to ratify, or cause to be executed, has not lost the esteem he entertains for those distinguished citizens.

Y. H. is well aware that the Compact of San Nicolas de los Arroyos was ratified by the Legislatures of all the Provinces, with the exception of that of Buenos Ayres; that after the revolution of the 11th September the said Provinces repeated their adhesion to the aforementioned Compact, beholding in its stipulations the best guarantee of public peace, of the union of the communities, and of the prospective constitution of the Nation: that it is in virtue of said Law that the Constituent Congress has been assembled, and that the authority of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Confederation exists. This important Law, which is the foundation of the actual situation of the Republic, would be annulled by the stipulations of the Treaty of the 9th inst., and annulled not only for Buenos Ayres, but for all the Provinces; since the principles consigned in it cannot justly be a privilege in favour of one Province, but must extended to all the rest.

For such H. E. the Provisional Director is not authorised, nor could he take upon himself to support a treaty, which is opposed to the repeatedly manifested will of the Legislatures of the 13 Provinces, and to the desire expressed by all the people of Buenos Ayres, with exception of the corner where the Government exercises its authority. This would have been not only a stretch of power, but an open hostility against public opinion.

H. E. never wished to open a discussion on the point, whether the People of Buenos Ayres were entitled to reject this universally admitted compact. The acts mentioned by Y. H. clearly prove it. He did not wish to do so, because it is not his province to discuss it; nor would he wish the question to be so put on this point, but that each Province consulting the National conveniences, the Constitution of the Republic might be the result of the free vote of the Communities.

Y. H. does him justice when you suppose that it is not his intention to exercise any coercion upon this point; and I might even assure you, that any explanation or reservation of the Compact, that might be requested by Buenos Ayres, would be submitted by H. E. to the Congress, provided it did not destroy its bases, and embroil the whole actual order, as happens with the Treaty of the 9th inst.

It is certain that H. E. authorised his Commissioners to arrange the concurrence of Buenos Ayres to the Congress, and it would have been very desirable, that this should have been attained in a convenient manner, both for the benefit of the Republic, and for the good of this Province itself, which would then have found in the union of the rest the most solid guarantee of its internal peace. But, not being able to ratify the stipulations accorded, he did not wish that this should be an impediment to the attainment of peace, and on this account would consent that the resolution of the latter point should be postponed, till peace was adjusted and internal order established. It is only then that a legitimate expression of the will of Buenos Ayres could be obtained; because at present, in the midst of a civil war, it is evident that said will is not represented in the Government of the Capital, whatever may be the reasons that have produced this situation.

As regards the settlement of the Provincial question, Y. H. does not see in the articles of the Treaty, any thing susceptible of alteration, without offence to the institutions and sovereignty of the Province, and the Government considers it has made an immense sacrifice in favor of peace.

The problem, Mr. Minister, is to put an end to a civil war, that cannot be prolonged without completely destroying the commerce, the industry, all the material interests of this Province, and involving in its ruins not only its political institutions, which, Y. H. must allow me to say, have been insufficient to preserve order, and detain the advances of power; but, what is more, destroy all legal habits, so imperfectly rooted amongst us.

H. E. ardently wishes that legal order should be established in this Province in a firm and solid manner, because the internal order of the Confederate Communities is an indispensable condition for arriving at the National Organization, and the principal guarantee of the permanence of the general Constitution that it may be sanctioned. But far from concurring in that said order can result from the stipulations of the Treaty of the 9th inst., he can only see subsisting after it the same germs of discord, the same parties subsisting with all their rancour, and does not find in it an efficacious guarantee that they will not speedily return to the contest.

It is the desire that this scandal may not be repeated, that has made H. E. wish, that certain modifications may be adopted, capable of radically extinguishing the present war, and guaranteing peace for the future.

Having had an opportunity, in consequence of this reply, to explain the reasons H. E. has had for not ratifying the Treaty of the 9th inst., H. E. considers it superflous that these modifications should be repeated, by means of a Commission; and the Commissioners he may name, will go charged merely to arbitrate effectual means of arriving at peace.

Y. H. states, in the note to which I reply, that that Government considers the march of H. E. the Provisional Director, from San Nicolas to the interior of this Province, as a violation of the armistice; and, as a condition of the suspension of hostilities, exacts the return of H. E. to the aforesaid City. By the very terms of the armistice H. E. the Provisional Governor is at liberty to recommence hostilities when he thinks proper; but H. E. the Provisional Director wishes to remark to Y. H., that the movement of troops within their respective camps, during an armistice, in no way violates it: as H. E. the Gover*nor did not consider that he infringed it*, by increasing his means of defence.

Moreover, the march of H. E. has no object that can offend the sovereignty of the Province, and he trusts it may be efficacious in obviating difficulties, and giving a pacific solution to this unfortunate question.

Finally H. E. has ordered me to reply to the part of the note, wherein Y. E. remarks that the peace would have caused Buenos Ayres to forget the aggressions of H. E. upon her sovereignty. H. E. wishes that Buenos Ayres may forget none of his acts; but he wishes, if not from justice, at least from a recollection of the services he has rendered her, that these acts may be comprehended and explained in their true acceptation, as a testimony of the ardent desire to see it constituted, and ruled by laws worthy of a civilised community.

These sentiments induced him to undertake the campaign which terminated at Monte Caseros: they decided him in the month of June 1852, when certain indiscreet men were formenting a revolution, were arming the town, were seducing the Chiefs of the Army, and were preparing to shed torrents of blood in the streets of Buenos Ayres. H. E. then preferred adopting a measure which cut short the evil, rather than allowing a revolution to burst out; which, though it might have finished with its authors, would have bathed the city in blood. But that measure was not to oppress, it was to benefit as far as depended on H. E.

The same sentiments animated H. E. in September 1852, when he retired from the Province, trusting then that the persons who had taken the direction of its destinies, would have conducted their country by the path of peace to liberty and order.

H. E. has felt the unmerited reproach which Y. H. thought proper to address to him, but he has found an abundant consolation in the extraordinary demonstrations of regard which he has received from the people of this Province, in his transit from San Nicolas to this point.

It only remains for me now to announce to Y. H., that H. E. invoking the sentiments of patriotism, which he has the pleasure of recognising in H. E. the Provisional Governor, and in the noble people of Buenos Ayres, invites him to name new Commissioners, who, associated with those H. E. will immediately name, on being informed that his proposal has been accepted, may open conferences at a neutral point, to arbitrate the means of arriving at peace.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

Angel Elias.

Ministry of Government—

Buenos Ayres, April 1st, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, Brigadier Don Justo José de Urquiza.

I have received and submitted to the knowledge of the Most Excellent Government of the Province, the note of the 29th ult., in which by order of Y. E., the Secretary of Y. E., in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Relations, replies to the note of this Government of the 23d of the same.

The Government, on being informed of all the points comprehended in the note of Y. E. and regreting, as it does regret, the necessity of replying to and refuting the reasons on which Y. E. founds it, —this Government experiences a real difficulty, since Y. E. classifies as argumentation the tranquil and moderate reasoning, wherewith this Government proposed in its note of the 23d to persuade Y. E. of the unreasonableness wherewith Y. E. had refused your ratification to the Treaty of the 9th ult., of the want of justice and power in Y. E. to impose on the Province of Buenos Ayres the Compact of San Nicolas as a Law, and of the violation of the armistice committed by Y. E., in penetrating into our territory with armed force. But, however arduous it may be for the Government to surmount this difficulty, it is bound on entering on its reply to surmount it, for it cherishes the hope that the power of reason will have its full force over Y. E., so as not to allow you to regard or classify as argumentation or insult, calm reasoning and a moderate answer.

The Government flatters itself with the belief, and is thoroughly convinced, that the thirteen sister Provinces, and all communities that are spectators, will do the Government of Buenos Ayres full justice in its defence, in the sentiments of peace it has practically accredited in its conduct, since Y. E. invoked that sacred name, in the reply it gave to Y. E. on date the 23d ult., and in that which I have now the honor of giving to Y. E., by order of the Government.

The Government of the Province, whose views and sentiments I am about to transmit to Y. E., will not persist in giving to Y. E. the style of Provisional Director of the 13 provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, since it displeases Y. E.—The Government gave it to Y. E. in its official acts, because it did not wish any one to suppose, that Buenos Ayres disregarded what they had done; the Directory having emanated solely and exclusively from said thirteen Provinces.

It was not a part of the City that disclaimed that character in Y. E., but the entire Province, and as this is a fact of public notoriety, and which the very Chiefs, now under the command of Y. E. maintained with their swords, ejecting from this Province the Provisional Governor, which Y. E. placed over Buenos Ayres, without any authority, either as Director or as Governor of Entre Rios, the Government feels relieved from entering into demonstrations, because this being a fact, the communities that observe us, have already formed their judgment upon it.

This Government will therefore give Y. E. the title of Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, since Y. E. so desires, but declaring, as it declares, that it is not the Government of Buenos Ayres that will offer the insult to the Province of Entre Rios, of placing its Governor as the ringleader of a rebellion, but Y. E. yourself.

Y. E. deplores the prejudicial effects of the violence of the press, and of the offensive classifications wherewith Y. E. says the great majority of the inhabitants are charged; but were Y. E. to behold things impartially, you would not impute these evils to the Government of this Province, but to the very men whom Y. E. now canonizes; for it was they who, during the very days when the peace was being adjusted, carried their insolence through the press to the extreme, of classifying as bandits the defenders of the Capital; who carried the ridicule and farce to the extreme of saying, that the few men who have moved the rural districts represent civilization; the men who have committed abhorrent assassinations in the rural districts: the men, in fine, who during the armistice, wished to adorn the negotiation of Peace initiated by Y. E., by cutting the throats of the orderlies Romero and Andrade, and of various other citizens, covering this City with mourning, in those days of hope and satisfaction, and outraging even the foreigners who observed us.

In fact the Government cannot comprehend the origin of the pain Y. E. feels, on account of the epithet of rebels applied to the citizens who besiege the City; and therefore deplores the lamentable error of Y. E., in fruitlessly endeavouring to justify the mutiny of the 1st December.

Doing due honor to H. E. the Governor of Entre Rios, the Government therefore again repeats to Y. E., that were Y. E. aware of the occurrences, as it remarked in the note of the 23d ult., assuredly you could not justify so scandalous a rebellion, that has no longer even a pretext to palliate it, for the only ostensible motive then alleged, and by which its authors hoped to mistify the rabble, was that the Governor should disappear from the public scene.

The Governor, then, guided by a virtue that even his enemies acknowledge, and by a patriotism that cannot be called in question, hastened to resign the supreme command before the Honourable Representation of the Province.

This act of self-denial put an end even to the pretexts which the insurgents could allege, and they then declared in their manifest of December, *that the Representation of the Province had done them full justice, unanimously admitting the resignation of the Governor.*

They then with arms in their hands, on finding that the motive for taking them had ceased, and anxiously struggling to continue a mutiny, for which not even a pretext remained, explicitly recognised the sovereign authority they now attack, and only exacted that the Honourable Representation should initiate a new policy of peace and organization.

But whilst they were initiating this idea in their Manifest, they were developing a barbarous attack against the City, preventing the authorities from entering tranquilly upon the exercise of their functions, and employing daily skirmishes, without any other result than shedding the blood of the sons of this land.

Since then, Most Excellent Sir, the City, not a part but the whole of it, armed itself, and the whole of it remains armed to this day, and will remain till it save its dearly beloved institutions, or perish; because it can never consent, that a few men who have taken up arms, dragging in by force the pacific residents of the country districts, shall compel it to live without any institution, or even submit it to Y. E., in whom, whilst they recognise the victor of Caseros, generous at the first moments, they also perceived a disguised conqueror, who purposed to humble this great City, upsetting its sovereignty and all its institutions; assuming in continuation the supreme command of this Province; seizing and distributing its Public Treasure, and afterwards creating a Provisional Governor, in whose nomination there was only to be seen the will of Y. E., and not that of the Law of the Province of Buenos Ayres, which alone could give a Governor to its sons.

The whole City, I repeat, armed itself, because the actual Government having been named by the Representatives of the People, it was a duty written in our laws, prescribed by reason and by public convenience, and which no one could legally or patriotically renounce, even though we wanted a political Code, the absense of which Y. E. invokes to give a character of nobility to the rebellion, which all codes, and the welfare of even barbarous societies withhold from it. And however much Y. E. may presume to stimulate the passions of the rebels, making them believe that they represent a great majority, and the Government a minority, the eloquent force of facts must always stand opposed to the assertion of Y. E., for they show, that those who in December and January had no other fortifications than their

breasts, to defend themselves and save the City, cannot represent a minority, but a number greater than that of their assailants.

The Government, then, with unquestionable justice, classified as rebels, those who, even on the hypothesis that they were justified in requesting the descent of of Dr. Alsina, had not only obtained that already, but also declared that the Honourable Representation had done them full justice, admitting his resignation: those men who, having accomplished their object, refused their submission to the Government and the Honourable Chamber of Representatives.

Such men, disregarding the public authority, attacking the City, harrassing the Country districts with violent impressments, and devastating the whole Province, cannot be confounded with those, who, faithful to their obligations, submissive to the law, and the friends of institutions and public order, have grasped their arms to save the Country, from an aggression in which neither political principles nor interests are discussed, but merely the pillage of the City, and the complete annihilation of the lawful authorities, and of the institutions of the Province.

It is not correct that the mutiny headed by Lagos has been followed by the country districts, nor that seductiou has been employed by the Government of the City. Y. E. yourself, on arriving at San José de Flores, must have known that this is an insult to the pacific and industrious residents of our country districts, for the few that are along with the rebel Chiefs, are there by compulsion, because thus they are conducted to Flores, by the parties sent by Lagos to different points of the rural districts, and they themselves, on coming spontaneously to the City, have seen that it is only those Chiefs who have employed seduction with our Chiefs and soldiers, who have presented original letters, that can be presented to Y. E. at any time.

Y. E., forgetting that all the measures adopted by the preceding administration, were the consequence of the aggressions of Y. E., forms a long catalogue, and prefers grave charges against it, as if to find a palliative, not to be met with in the conduct of the besieging forces. But upon this point the Government charges me to be very explicit with Y. E.

The actual Administration, the Provisional Government, and the Chamber of Representatives, were neither the authors nor the abettors of the 11th September, of glorious recordation; nor of the measures that succeeded it. But the actual Government and the Chamber of Representatives do recognise the justice and legality of said movement, and the justice also of the measures, and it is upon the force of this recognition, that by the law of the 27th January last, they have engaged to justify them before the Congress of the Nation, when lawfully assembled, and to reclaim before it for the acts of violence committed against the Sovereignty of the Province by Y. E.; for neither Y. E. nor Colonel Lagos can be the Judges in this affair.

If the movement of the 11th September be a crime in the eyes of Y. E.; and if its consequences justify the rebellion of Lagos, it is necessary that Y. E. should not forget, and that the Provinces which Y. E. attempted to stir up by your proclamation of the 4th October of last year, should not forget, that the Chiefs Lagos, Matias Rivero, Olmos, Don Eugenio Bustos, Prida, Gorordo, Videla, Frias, Benites, Clavero, and many others, were the accomplices of said movement, and, with the exception of Colonel Lagos, were all rewarded for that event. These very Chiefs were the executors of the hostile measures which Y. E. calls to mind, and by which the Administration of Dr. Alsina prepared to resist the measures of war with which Y. E. threatened it, preparing forces in Entre Rios, assembling them in Santa Fè upon our frontier, and inciting the Provinces to send contingents to subjugate Buenos Ayres.

So correct is this representation, so decided were the very Chiefs against Y. E., for the acts of violence which Y. E. committed against the sovereignty of this Province, that even after the mutiny of the 1st December, in the Manifest which they gave, and when desperation had not yet counselled the step of bringing Y. E., to humble their own country, they expressed themselves textually in these terms:—"The recollections of the 11th September are still "lively and palpitating. The Province of Buenos "Ayres, considering its rights contemned by the in-"terdict of its dearest institutions, rose up to recover "the influence and the majesty of the principles, "&c., &c."

Those men, therefore, who thus expressed themselves at that time, who even more expressly declared themselves directly against Y. E., are the men who now, having no pretext to justify their own rebellion, come to assist Y. E. to avenge yourself upon the People of Buenos Ayres, who, as those very Chiefs then said in their Manifest, obtained on the 11th September, *the glorious triumph of their sacred rights.*

Your Excellency cannot therefore say with justice or reason, that Colonel Lagos revolted against an aggressive policy, because over and above these already recounted, there are his official acts and those of his companions of arms, wherein adhering to the glorious revolution of the 11th September, they classify the acts of Y. E. in this Province, with less moderation than this Government observes on reluctantly reminding Y. E. of them.

Nevertheless, on finding the impossibility of satisfying the rebels, Y. E. adds, that they have committed no acts of violence, neither imprisonments nor embargoes, and Y. E., endeavouring to conceal what the whole Province sees and feels, presumes to exculpate them, considering them meritorious, and criminates the Government, which Y. E. represents as supported by a small minority, and that it has set the example, embargoing the property of those who were in the siege.

The Government regrets that Y. E. should place it under the painful necessity of repelling such unmerited reproaches; but it entertains the hope, that neither Y. E., nor any one else will impute to recrimination or insult, what it takes the liberty of submitting to the common sense of Y. E., as a matter of public notoriety.

When the Government classified as rebels and mutineers those who disavowed the lawful authorities, it called things by their proper names; and did not confound the unfortunate peasant who is brought bound, with the Chiefs who desire war as a means of making their fortune. Those unfortunate peasants are indeed worthy sons of the Republic, and also greatly to be compassioned; for whilst they deplore the war, as a calamity that removes them from their homes and their families, and ruins them, certain of the Chiefs prosper and amass an immense fortune, as proved by the many cargoes of hides that daily and frequently arrive at Montevideo, where, unfortunately, their easy reception tends not a little to foment said immoral commerce.

The Government therefore requests that it may not be accused of classying as rebels the majority of the country residents, for it is not the majority, but a small minority that besieges, and even it is not there from choice but by compulsion.

The Government can on no account accept the distinguished but erroneous classification which Y. E. makes of the mutineers, in presence of a community that knows the composition of said army, and presumes to hope that Y. E., on calling to mind the glories acquired at Caseros, will not choose to stain them, by placing yourself as its ringleader, as you have come voluntarily from San Nicolas to place yourself, preferring the war which you propose to wage with that army, to the honourable Peace to which Y. E. gave acclamations, whilst you were repelling it.

That army combines the greater part of the assassins and cut-throats of the years 1840 and 42, who, not choosing to belie their antecedents, as soon as the suspension of arms was effected on the 5th ult., cut the throats of more than twenty pacific citizens, who had gone out to the neutral camp, separating the heads of several of the victims from their bodies.

To conceal the crime, they thrice repelled, by parties of riflemen, the unarmed soldiers, who entered said camp with carts to collect the dead bodies, till they had time to do away with them. The very bodies of Orderlies Romero and Andrade, had already been thrown into a ditch and covered with grass, and their families would not have obtained them, without the respectable interposition of the French Rear-Admiral. Meanwhile the authors of said crimes have not been punished, up to the present moment, and are now under the protection of Y. E.

Nevertheless Y. E. asserts, that they have committed no act of violence or of cruelty, and apparently wishes to inculpate the Government, with some short inprisonments, and a few cases of banishment, which it adopted as a measure urgently necessary for public tranquillity, and for the convenience of the parties banished.

Besides, Y. E. cannot be ignorant, that after the defeat of San Gregorio, many prisoners were assassinated, and others fettered or put in chains. Colonel Rosas, who served a lawful Government, that Y. E. yourself in official notes had before considered and respected, as the Government of the Province, and not as the Government of a small part of the City, Colonel Rosas, I repeat, was put in chains, and conveyed prisoner to San José de Flores, where he now is.

Respectable heads of families, well known in the City and in the rural districts, were staked out, and afterwards conveyed to Flores in irons. Their crime was obeying the lawful Authority that commands in this Province, in which Y. E. represents no potical entity.

It is painful for this Government to enter upon the eunmeration of these and many other outrages, because it could wish that auch dishonorable acts should remain for ever concealed. But Y. E., by classifying them as virtues, as acts of pure patriotism and moderation, has placed the Gouernment ununder the disagreeable and painful necessity.

Y. E. places it under a similar necessity, when, denying the embargoes made by the Chiefs of that Army, Y. E. asserts that the information which the Government has, is altogether erroneous, and that it is it that has embargoed properties.

The Government would sincerely wish that such reports were unfounded, as Y. E. asserts. It would afford the Government sincere pleasure, as the conviction that its information is correct, and that the scandal which has been given is certain, causes it profound sorrow.

The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres has not embargaed any immoveable property, as Y. E. supposes, nor has it offered impediment to any citizen in the administration of his moveable property. It only declared what general laws have already established, that is to say, that the action of those prejudiced by the plunder of their property, was valid against the property of those who had perpetrated it, or been accomplices in it.

Colonel Lagos, on the contrary, gave an order prohibiting the extraction of cattle, by proprietors who were in the City or in the country districts, and who were considered enemies; and this order in its execution was equivalent to a positive embargo, or rigorous confiscation.

The very Commissioners of Y. E., in their transit through the north of the Province, heard the complaints about such spoliations, and on arriving at Flores, made known to the aforesaid Colonel Lagos their disapprobation of such a measure.

It was then, in virtue of that serious reprehension, that Colonel Lagos issued a circular, with date the 24th February. manifesting to the Justices of Peace, that they had given a false interpretation to his order: but this circular was only another imposition on the Commissioners of Y. E., for with date the 25th of February Colonel Lagos, being addressed by Mr. James Thompson, about the embargo of an Estancia of his property, bought from Don Martin Alzaga, and which he had tránsferred to Thompson by a public deed, which he enclosed in his representation, it was replied to him by Don Francisco Casiano Belaustegui, in the name of Colonel Lagos, that he might reclaim his losses and damages from Don Martin Alzaga, for his establishments being embargoed, they could not be sold or alienated. This original letter exists; and moreover was seen by the Commissioners of Y. E.

With date the 27th February, Colonel Lagos issued another circular of the same tenor as that of the 24th, but the plunder of the estancias continued with even greater activity. Embargoes of the same kind were organized in the southern districts. On the 13th March last the estancia of Vivoras, in the district of Tuyú, belonging to the children of the late Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, minors, was embargoed under a formal inventory, and which was *recently* disembargoed on the 24th.

In the third week of March, about one thousand seven hundred head of cattle, belonging to Don Nicolas Anchorena and his nephews, were slaughtered at the Saladeros of Barracas; cattle which were not sold by their owners. Besides the immense number of cattle brought from the establishments of General Pacheco, Molina, Lezica, Cano, Peña (Don Estanislao), Andrade, Blanco, and many other proprietors of the North, is matter of public notoriety. Moreover General Pacheco has now demanded the embargo of a vast number of hides of his mark, at Montevideo, whence they have heen conveyed from unauthorized ports on our coast; and which have been unaccountably admitted into said market, where the Government has pretended to so rigid a neutrality, that it even takes care to exact an oath from the natives of the Country, who are about to return, that they will not take up arms in defence of their own land.

General Don Pedro Ferré, one of the Commissioners of Y. E., very well knows the large number of cattle that have been taken from the establishment of his nephews, sons of the deceased Don Angel Blanco.

Besides, it is notorious that during these last days, large troops of cattle are being brought, under the pretext of subsidies, some of which are slaughtered, and others disposed of in the Saladeros of Barracas and San Fernando. It would therefore be impossible to state all the casas in this note, when Y. E. is still employed in disembargoing.

It would have afforded the Government inexpressible satisfaction, had the idea prevailed in the counsels of Y. E., which you state in your note, of placing on one side all these points, and at once cutting short the evils by putting an end to the war; for this would have delivered the Government from the mortifying conflict in which Y. E. has placed it, of entering into replies, that not being possible to give them without a reference to the facts, which must wound however much the Government may wish to avoid it. But Y. E., struggling against the powerful torrent of facts, on writing that idea, has not only denied them, but by ascribing them to the Government, has attempted to surmount even the possibility of denying them, and the still greater impossibility of sanctifying the authors of the rebellion, by according to them a great majority, all the virtue, all the patriotism, and to the City only a small minority, and as if of grace, only sincere convictions, in the resistance it makes to an eminently immoral cause, and which, altogether degenerated from its origin, good or bad, is reduced to finishing with the cattle of our rural districts the principal wealth of the Province of Buenos Ayres, doubtless that that which is now, according to the language of Y. E., the most important of the Provinces, may in reality become the last, at least the most ruined.

Y. E. after the explications that have been replied to, proceeds to establish doctrines, to prove what this Government has not denied, namely, that the ratification of any Treaty made by the Plenipotentiaries or Commissioners of Y. E. is a prerogative of Y. E.

The Government entirely coincides with Y. E. in this respect, and has always been so conformable, that in obedience to those principles, it also reserved to itself the ratification of the Treaty which its Commissioners adjusted, who at the same time recognised in Y. E. a like right of ratification, by its 14th article.

But the Government never doubted the right of Y. E. to ratify, nor ever raised a question on that point, and on the contrary it is from recognising it in Y. E., that it has been surprised at the non-ratification, after soliciting that entire faith and credit should be given to the Commissioners of Y. E., and after seeing that Y. E. has not applied to the Congress, to seek there the authorization that was wanting to Y. E., to do what might not be competent for Y. E. to decide with your ordinary prerogatives.

The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres is full aware of what Y. E. states, about not being authorised; but this reason, if it proves any thing, does not prove the justice or the rights of the non-ratification, but the obligation of consulting, on this matter of organization, the National Authority that represents the 13 Provinces, as this Government consulted the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, from which it obtained the competent authorization to ratify, notwithstanding that what was stipulated, regarding the ranks and posts of the rebels was contrary to express Laws of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives. But all this it postponed, all this it sacrificed to the blessing of Peace, thereby giving an eloquent proof, that the Representatives have wished that these men, acting as worthy sons of the Republic, should propend united to the consolidation of the Peace of the Province, and to the organization of the Nation.

The Government will not discuss, because it is not its province so to do, whether the Compact of San Nicolas has the will of the Legislatures of the 13 Provinces; but it cannot admit its being conformable with the wish expressed by the entire community of Buenos Ayres, with the exception. as Y. E. says, of the mere corner in which the Government exercises its authority: for since the 11th of September the Province in mass has declared in the most unequivocal manner against said Compact, which in June of last year the Legislature firmly repelled, in conformity with the will of the citizens.

Y. E. pretends to wish that legal order should be re-established in this Province, and adds that said order cannot result from the stipulations of the 9th ult., becanse you only see said Treaty leave subsisting the same germs of discord, subsisting the same parties with their rancours, and that you do not find there an effectual guarantee that they will not soon return to the contest.

It is to be regretted that Y. E. has not shown the fatal effects you ascribe to the Convention of the 9th March, and more to be regretted still, on treating to avoid a desolating war, that Y. E. has not deigned to point out the modifications that might cut short the germs of discord which Y. E. foresees, or the party rancours which Y. E. fears; because a mere reference to these modifications might have served to convince the Government, that there was a possibility of an arrangement with Y. E., without offence to the institutions and honor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

But when the Government reflects on this Treaty, when it meditates its articles on the Provincial question, it feels a real pain at only finding in the observations of Y. E. vague generalities, inapplicable to the Treaty in question. Generalities which, even were Y. E. competent to indicate them, and however mortifying it may be to the Government to say so, it is in duty bound to state it, it fears Y. E. may choose again to apply them to all and every Treaty that may be adjusted, by any new Commission that might be named.

It is in prevention of these evils, which the Government very sincerely wishes to avoid, that it desires that Y. E., instead of again having recourse to the expedient of Commissions, which have already proved abortive, should point out what are the modifications capable of radically putting an end to the war, and of guaranteeing peace for the future, without offending the sovereignty of the Province, or destroying its institutions.

The Government doubtless has a positive right not to enter even upon this expedient, since Y. E., disregarding everything, has contemned the condition of returning to San Nicolas, and has penetrated to San José de Flores, thus altering the *statu quo;* but with the idea of always accrediting that it has carried its efforts for peace even farther than a sacrifice, it will consent that Y. E. send in writing the modifications which Y. E. proposes to address by means of a Commission; for after the result which the first has had, in which such respectable patriots took a part, it is the only means that remains, capable of guaranteeing what may be stipulated with Y. E., for against whatever might be done the same reason given by Y. E. would always operate, that it is a prerogative of the constituent to ratify or not ratify what is done, and the vague generality which Y. E. indicates, of the germs of discord remaining subsisting, and likewise subsisting the rancours of party, which, it must in justice be said, it is Y. E. alone who has come to cause them to reappear; for while Y. E. preaches peace, fusion and fraternity, you appear indignantly fulminating death against those whom you style Ruthless Unitarians.

The Government might with justice recommence hostilities, because it is powerful, because it has right on its side, and because it reckons with the decision and noble enthusiasm, not of a small minority, as Y. E. asserts, but of the whole of the City. But resolved to seek peace, and even to remove the obstacles that are opposed to peace, whereby Y. E. proposes to conceal the war, it has determined to hear the modifications.

Let Y. E. propose them, in the firm conviction that the Government will listen to them, should they neither offend the sovereignty, nor attack the honor of the Province; but convinced that it is not prudent to attempt expedients, which have already given fruitless results, the Government cannot resign itself hopelessly to sacrifice a precious time, admitting a new Commission, which, should its labours afterwards not get the ratification which Y. E. refused to the other one, would do nothing more than delay longer and longer the Peace, at which the Government sincerely wishes to arrive, and of which desire it has given the most certain proofs.

Y. E. concludes the note to which I reply, stating that you felt the unmerited reproach which this Government addressed to you, calling to mind your aggressions on our sovereignty, and stating that you have nevertheless found an abundant consolation in the extraordinary demonstrations of regard, which you have received during your transit from San Nicolas, and at San José de Flores.

The Government was also pained at seeing itself compelled to call them to mind in its note of the 23d; but since Y. E. made serious charges against the Province, it was proper that Y. E. should likewise recognise in the Government a perfect right to defend itself. The Government then invented nothing, as it now invents nothing, and if it entered upon the painful task of replying, Y. E. will believe, that it felt deeply that Y. E. had placed it under the necessity of recounting acts of such a nature, that they may perhaps cause the language of the Government to appear immoderate, when it is not the language, but the acts, that involve the character of acritude and cruelty which their authors gave them.

Nevertheless the Government would gladly believe that Y. E. has found an abundant consolation in the demonstrations of regard which those Chiefs have shown you, and without doubting of their sincerity, considers that Y. E. should not retribute those demonstrations by the devastation of the rural districts, and that you should not forget that the same Chiefs who now lavish these demonstrations, are those who, till the 2d of February 1852, classified you otherwise, and those who on the 11th September took up arms, and roused themselves, as they say in their Manifest of the 9th December last, to recover the influence and majesty of principles, because they saw the rights of the Province of Buenos Ayres contemned, by the interdict of its dearest institutions, which Y. E. caused to this Province, by an unwarranted stretch of power.

The Government, by whose order I address Y. E., considers that the note of the 29th is replied to, and orders me to make known to Y. E., that the Province of Buenos Ayres will always protest against Y. E., for the disasters of the war to which you wantonly provoke it, after the solemn insult to the distinguished Argentines who adjusted the peace, to the universal desire of all the Provinces, and to the very peace which Y. E. proposed in the name of humanity and civilization, and which Y. E. has now broken, in the name of paltry interests and exalted passions.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Lorenzo Torres.

BUENOS AYRES.

In our diplomatic simplicity, we fancied the questions at issue between the Government and the rebels, fairly exhausted, by the two notes, that occupy so large a space of our present number. The champions of an immaculate rebellion think otherwise, and in a note of the 5th, "fight all their battles o'er again," with the same protestations of innocence and patriotism, and the same undefined and unspeakable pretensions. The Victory of Caseros and the Compact of San Nicolas are the alpha and omega of the debate; that justify every past act, and sanctify every present and future pretension.

In all this General Urquiza unhappily inverts the order of the old adage; "Let another praise thee" &c. As matters have gone, and threaten to go, they are epochs in our history of unwelcome recordation; especially from the lips of him who has falsified all the hopes they were calculated at one time to engender. No man ever spurned the gifts of fortune with a more reckless hand, voluntarily tarnishing an adventitious reputation, that many, nearly all, were disposed to accept, as the boon of Providence to a distracted and lacerated Community. The illusion has passed; and the fancied regenerator of the Republic, has dwindled down to the sorsy dimensions of the head of a Provincial rebellion.

Cloyed to satiety with the captious frivolities, and disengenuous protestations of the Note of the 29th, we have no intention of inflicting upon our readers a second edition of the same, corrected and enlarged, by reproducing that of the 5th inst. The only new features it presents, are a dogged silence as to the forth-coming "modifications," and a torrent of personal insinuations against the Minister of Government; who, in the month of September, modestly declined the task of preparing the National Code, on the plea of impaired health. Every effect presupposes a cause, and the moving cause of the present ebullition of spleen, is as creditable to the patriotic penetration of Dr. Lorenzo Torres, as disreputable for the disappointed aspirant, who publishes his own intrinsic littleness, by giving expression to his chagrin. In the mood that dictated the note alluded to, we can fancy nothing more galling than the following laconic reply:—

"Ministry of Government—

Buenos Ayres, April 8, 1853.

"*To H. E. the Governor and Captain* "*General of the Province of Entre Rios,* "*Brigadier Don Justo José de Urquiza—*

"Notwithstanding the proofs which the "Government of the Province has given of "its sincere desire for peace, and anxious "to avoid lengthened replies, that tend so di-"rectly to exasperate minds, it has decided "to send near Y. E., Dr. Don Carlos Tejedor, "in a confidential character, for the purpose "of conferring with Y. E. on Y. E's. note "of the 5th inst.

"Should Y. E. decide to receive Sr. Te-"jedor in said capacity, Y. E. will please to "send him a passport, that he may reach "the point where Y. E. may be tomorrow.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.

"Lorenzo Torres."

Such is the policy of the Government; deferential we think to excess, but calculated to worm out the *mighty secret,* that has already rejected an honorable Treaty, and threatens to frustrate all efforts in the way of pacific negotiation.

Meanwhile to the preceding note General Urquiza has returned the following reply:

"¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!
Office of H. E. &c.—

"San José de Flores, April 8, 1853.

"*To the Minister of the Provisional Governor of the City of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Lorenzy Torres—*

"In reply to Your Honor's note of this date, H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation has ordered me to say to Y. H., that any means that may approximate the end of the calamities suffered by the Province of Buenos Ayres, will be accepted and improved by H. E. In consequence he is disposed to receive Dr. Don Carlos Tejedor in any character the Government may please to confer upon him; and for that purpose remits a passport, that he may proceed to Head Quarters.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

Angel Elias—"

Montevideo—The reports of last week's revolution have proved unfounded; but the notorious leaning of the administration to the Urquiza rebellion in this Province, has evidently created a schism, the results of which it is impossible to foresee.

According to reports, that merit confidence, the sister Capital has become a focus of scandalous intrigue, and outrageous speculations, in which Christians, Jews and Pagans all bear a prominent part; but we must reserve their exposure to a future number.

The "Reindeer" had been brought to Montevideo; and the reports of last week fully confirmed. We understand that the murderers are, or were in custody about the Barraca Bridge. We await further details to present a full report of the case.

EMPIRE OF THE PLATE—Our new squadron has gone on a cruise, and may perhaps intercept some absentees and interlopers. If successful in preventing contraband, it will inflict a heavy and decisive blow on the rebellion. A cannonade was heard yesterday in the direction of Martin Garcia; but nothing has yet transpired as to the object or result. Every hour may now bring news of importance.

Dr. Tejedor has set out for San Josè de Flores; but we dare not expect much good from his mission, farther than unmasking the real pretensions of the intrusive Director.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOTHER TONGUE.

The mother's name is a heavenly sound
As far as the blue sky bendeth;
The mother's voice casts gladness round
Where the iciest realm extendeth,
Sweet in pleasure and sweet in woe,
Sweet in life and in death also,
And sweet in recollection.
Our mother's voice was the cradle song
That soothed us beyond all other;
And sweetly soundeth the mother-tongue
When the first-born lispeth "mother!"
Our mother-tongue is that in which
Our young souls first found expression;
And the lover knows no other speech
To pour out his full heart's passion.
'Twas spoken by all those kings of old
Round whom our homage gathers.
And by those warriors true and bold,
Whom we proudly call our fathers.
Our mother tongue in the people's mouth,
With words of power it liveth;
'Tis loved in the north and in the south,
And its echo the green wood giveth.
Our mother-tongue, like a flowery wreath,
Both high and low it enfoldeth;
Through it the souls of our fathers breathe,
And the true heart fast it holdeth;
Our hearts speak only our mother-tongue,
They know no foreign translation;
'Tis this alone, whether written or sung,
Which from sleep can rouse a nation.
Our mother-tongue, by the sea-shore wild,
And in deep woods summer laden,
How sweetly it sounds, from man or child,
But sweetest from the lips of a maiden.
Sweet in pleasure and sweet in woe,
Sweet in life and in death also,
And sweet in recollection.

RESTORATION OF PALESTINE TO THE JEWS.—A second meeting, on the subject of restoring Palestine to the Jews, took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institution, Gould square, Crutched-friars. The utmost goodwill, zeal, and unanimous attachment to the cause prevailed. A resolution was unanimously adopted, declaratory of the importance of the subject; and, after some discussion, the meeting was adjourned, preparatory to convening an early public meeting of the friends to the cause, to adopt the most expedient means for the accomplishment of this holy cause. A liberal subscription was entered into.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

CURIOUS STORY.—We read in a Valenciennes journal:—"On the evening of the 15th inst., a well-dressed stranger, with a small ebony box under his arm, and holding a gold-headed cane in his hand, came to a farmhouse in the department of the Nord, and asked for a bed, saying that he was ready to pay whatever might be demanded. The farmer consented, and the stranger, after partaking of some cold milk and a bit of bread, withdrew to the room assigned him, which was on the ground floor and looked into the garden. The farmer, as a matter of precaution, went, after the stranger had entered the room, and drew the bolt outside. The next day, when 11 o'clock arrived without the stranger making any noise, the farmer thought it better to knock. Not receiving any answer, he entered the room and found no person in it. The bed had not been lain on, and the clothes of the stranger were lying on a chair near it. The bars of the window were all in their places, and on the table was a bit of paper containing the following words:—'I owe you my liberty, perhaps my life. Accept this test mony of my gratitude. In two months you will know who I am. P. D. J.' Ten English sovereigns were placed with the paper. This circumstance has caused the greatest surprise in the neighbourhood, and every one asks who the stranger was, and how he got out of the room."

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK.

There are ladies who look upon a ballroom as nothing better than an omnibus, that doesn't go off properly unless it's as full as it can hold.

DEFINITIONS—Cab.—A vehicle of abuse. Corns—Pedestrian barometers. Drunkard.—A victim to Hydrophobia. Etiquette—French polish for English dinner-tables. Exaggeration—Truth in a dropsy. Husband—A slave of the ring. Lawyer—A human apteryx, who supports himself entirely by his bill. Lips—Cupid's buss conductors, Plagiarist—A thief in the wick of authorship.

Q.—What two words are sufficient to make an assembly of Englishmen rise at any time?—A. "Dinner's served!"

A CHRISTMAS CON, BY DUNUP—Why are my little liabilities like the simple blades of grass after a gentle descent of refreshing moisture?—Because they are all overdew.

AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE—A young stockbroker having married a fat old widow with 100,000£., says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

WIDE AWAKE—A good lady at Peckham refused to let her daughter dance with a young cambridge man because she understood he was a Bachelor of Arts.

A MODEL HUSBAND.—He who, instead of pulling cracker bon-bons with the pretty young ladies at an evening party, fills his pockets with them to take them home to his wife.

A REGULAR TOP SAWYER.—"The gen'lman as manages to save a deal out of board wages."

LOGIC.—Cicero says that nobody dances while sober. If Cicero was right, every dance is a reel.

MEMORANDUM FOR MINE PROPRIETORS.—In building a column you commence with the base, but to sink a shaft, you first lay down your capital.

GARDENING FOR MANCHESTER.—You must get in your cotton crop before you can begin your spinach.

TO PERSONS FURNISHING—For picture frames, go to the establishment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Downing street, where even the estimates are always "framed" with due regard to economy.

A COUNTER IRRITANT.—An impertinent shop-boy.

ABSURD LEGISLATION.—Old birds are not to be caught with chaff; and yet you make game of an old cock pheasant.

COPYRIGHT QUESTION.—Is a constable guilty of plagiarism when he takes up one of her Majesty's subjects.

FALLACY OF NATURALISTS—It is not true, whatever may have been asserted, that whales are produced by the sea lashing the shore.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—He who takes too many glasses will become himself a tumbler.

THE LAST LINK—An aged capitalist remarked, with a sigh, "I take no more interest in this world than ten per cent."

TRUE FREEDOM—The patriot Brutus could endure no yolk but that of an egg.

CONFESSION OF AN ACTOR—Dr. Johnson, on Mr. Thrale's mentioning that he had once pawned his Milton, Garrick, who was also present, said he had often spouted his Shakespeare.

A WORD ABOUT WINE—The port that is said to have been twenty years in bottle, is often older.

THE DOCTOR'S BEST FRIEND—The piano—for a lady no sooner goes near one in society, than she's immediately seized with a cold.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLICY—A lady has remarked that domestic troubles are often connected with disasters in China.

GOING TOO FAST—You only outrun the Constable to be overtaken by the Sheriff's Officer.

A PEDDLING ARISTOCRACY—But few centuries ago, in the days of falconry, our nobility and gentry were the only licensed hawkers.

VERY TRYING—A Pair of New Boots.

A LIFE POLICY—Never to call in the assistance of a Doctor who has a Son an Undertaker.

A GOOD CHALK HEAD.—A youth with a turn for figures, had five eggs to boil, and being told to give them three minutes each, boiled them a quarter of an hour altogether.

CAUTION TO CHILDREN—Take care you don't commit parricide, by boring your poor Papa to death.

PREDICTIONS FOR AUGUST—The voice of the stars must be consulted this month at the Italian opera. If Lablache Senior appear with Lablache Junior, there will be an eclipse of the sun.

HISTORICAL—King John was crowned four times—on the principle, perhaps—that four crowns make a sovereign.

FACT FOR LICENSING MAGISTRATES—No mere individual can keep an inn, for the moment he takes a public-house he becomes a host.

TO GENTLEMEN IN DIFFICULTIES—If you don't know what steps to take, apply to a dancing master.

UNMERITED ASPERSION—You call the pig a dirty animal; but what creature can be fonder of his wash?

A PUZZLE FOR CHRISTMAS—Time being money, reduce a day into shillings, a week into pounds, and a century into four-penny bits.

LEGAL—A writ of execution may be tested on the day it is issued; but it is regularly detested on the day when it is put in force.

POLITE SOCIETY—The Institution of Civil Engineers.

THE DEATH OF COUNT D'ORSAY.—The Count had been ill for a long time from an affection, it is said, of the spine, which caused intense suffering. but it was only lately that his life was considered in danger. His physicians ordered him to Dieppe, but his health, instead of improving there, became much worse, and on his return to Paris some days since no hope was entertained of his recovery, disease of the lungs having been added to the original malady. Few men, not from their position as public characters, have been more before the public than Count d'Orsay, and few men in his position have shown greater accomplishments. Count d'Orsay was not merely a man of fashion, he was a first rate artist and an able writer. In London, some of his productions as a painter and sculpture excited the admiration of even the professors in those arts, and his contributions to the press evince both imagination and judgement. In England the count became acquainted with Prince Louis Napoleon, and soon after the arrival of the Prince in France he fixed his residence in Paris. He was spoken of several times for diplomatic office, for which he was well qualified, but the Prince President finally selected him for a post for which his peculiar attainments and refined taste so eminently qualified him. He was appointed Superintendent of the Fine Arts with a handsome salary, but he was not fated long to enjoy this mark of the appreciation in which he was held by Louis Napoleon. M. de Girardin, in the "Press" of yesterday evening, in announcing the death of the Count d'Orsay, says:—"The regret which this death causes will be deeply felt by all the numerous friends of the deceased in France and in England; in all ranks of society and all classes of politicians. In London, Gore-house was always open to all political exiles, whether they were called Louis Bonaparte or Louis Blanc—to all the shipwrecked of fortune, and to all the illustrious in art and science. In Paris he had only a vast studio, but whoever knocked at his door in the name of misfortune, or for the aid and encouragement of progress, was sure to meet with an affable reception and to receive cordial co-operation. Before the 2d of December nobody made greater or more reiterated efforts for a different course and of the highest aspirations; after the 2d of December no man exerted himself more to assuage the stroke of proscription. Pierre Dupont knows this, and can certify it. The President of the Republic had not a more devoted and sincere friend than Count d'Orsay, and it is at a moment when the Prince had attached him to his person by the title and functions of Superintendent of the Beaux Arts that he has lost him for ever. This is an irreparable loss for the arts and for artists; but it is a still more irreparable loss for the cause of truth and for the President of the Republic; for palaces have only two doors open to truth—the door of friendship and the door of adversity—of friendship, which is to adversity what lightning is to thunder. Invisible justice—equal justice to all—the justice of which death holds the scales—counts days when it does not measure gifts. Alfred d'Orsay had too many gifts for his days not to be parsimoniously reckoned. Death has been inexorable, but it has been just. It has not allowed him to become a common man. It has not taken him—it has chosen him.—*Galignani*.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS ADVERTISED FOR SALE.—One item of intelligence by the last South American mail is rather startling; German emigrants to Peru, it appears, are articles of sale, and are advertised in the papers as merchandise! They are the remains of a band of emigrants who some time since were induced, by the representations of an agent, named Rodolpho, to sail for Lima; the enterprise totally failed, and 60 of the men took service in the army; Gen. Flores had purchased 120 of them for the Ecuador expedition; a landed proprietor had bought 80 for his estate; 40 were working on the guano islands; 100 had died; and 50, left in the hands of the agent, were advertised in the paper as "for sale."

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA—A letter from the Hague announces that two cases of hydrophobia have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quinine combined with opium. The Medical Society of Amsterdam, the letter states, is about to publish an account of the two cases.

EXCHANGE—April 9.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21¼
Patriot Doubloons	339 á 340
Spanish do.	338 á 341
Bills on England, per doubloon	— á 66s. 3d
Currency per dol.	2 5 16d.
Do. Montevideo	¾ a 1⅝ prem
France, per doubloon	84 fs.
United States, do.	par
Rio Janeiro	½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 351
The lowest 337

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 68s per oz. Lowest 66s

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

April 2nd.

"Emanuel," French ship, 277 tons, E. L. Laine, from Havre 24th Jan, Montevideo 24th ult., to Lafourcade & Co.

April 3d.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevidea 2d inst.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

"Brazilian," British barque, 345 tons, J. Duffy, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Bates, Stokes & Co., with 106 tons coal, 18 boxes, 2 bales, 2 casks and 14 packoges merchandise

April 4th.

Eliza," French barque, 239 tons, Lepoilly, from Havre 19th Jan., Montevideo 2nd inst., to Llavallol & Sons.

April 5th.

"Ferrolano," Spanish brig, 130 tons, S. Montenegro, from Ferrol 30th Jan., Montevideo 2nd inst., to P. Alfaro, with 252 barrels and 10 packages sardines, 116 hams.

"Gazelle," Danish brigantine, 109 tons, Heppen from Hamburg 15th Dec., Montevideo 4th inst., to Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 35 barrels beer, 60 pine planks, 8 lasts coal, 317 boxes, 13 bales, 1 package, 1 cask and 125 kegs merchandise.

April 6th.

"Mathilda," Danish brigantine, 120 tons, Thompson, from Hambrrg 12th Dec, Montevideo 4th inst., to Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R, G. Panasco, fram Montevideo 5th inst. Passengers 45.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasory, from Montevideo 5th inst. Passengers 29.

SAILINGS.

April 2.

"Concordia," Danish schooner, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Bayley brothers, in ballest.

"Manuelita," American steamer, for Colonia.

April 3rd.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeyro, with the mail for Southampton.

April 4th.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, for Salado.

April 5th.

"Ida," Russian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Freyer brothers, with 8,748 dry ox and cow hides, 360 salted do. do.

"Ninfa," National schooner, for Mantevideo.

April 6th.

"Eolo," Brazilian Brigantine of war, for Montevidea,

April 7th.

April 8th.

"Thetis," Dutch brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by H. A. Green, in ballast.

"Colombo," Sardinian brigantine, for Colonia, dispatched by B. Delfino, in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

By Thomas Nuttle & Co, a few dozens Whitshire & Chedder Truckle Cheese, resently imported from England. They are in good condition and of superior quality, a part being packed in tin cases; they weigh from 6 to 10lbs.each, and will be disposed of at a moderate price—Please apply at No. 13 Calle Cuyo, or No. 80 Calle Mayo. April 9, 1853.

Foce.—Just received, prime Brandy of the brand of Beyerman & Co., a stock of bottled Wines and Spirits always on hand A. 9 4c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CALLE MAYO No. 54 & 56.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately added extensively to the accomodations of his large and commodious Establishment Nos 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all naval necessaries (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler store adjoining. &c &c.

Breakfasts from half past 8 to half past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half past 1 to half past 2, and from 3 to half past 4. Teas and Suppers, according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand. Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1853.

A 9. 4p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

An Englishman with a small family, perfectly able to take charge of a Quinta or Chacra near the City, and who understands gardening in all its branches, wants a situation, being able to present the best references. A note left at Calle San Martin No. 20 will be immediately attended to. A. 9 2p.

For New York.

THE A. 1. First class American Ship
"MARGARET ELIZA,"
will be ready to receive cargo about the 15th April, and being a good carrier and a fast sailor, offers a good opportunity to shippers.

Passengers will find the best of treatment during the passage, and the Cabin being spacious ensures comfort to those who may avail themselves of this opportunity.

Aphly to Captain Joseph Adams,
or to ZIMMERMANN FRAZIER & Co.
Calle La Defensa No. 69.

Apl. 9 5.c.

Notice.

The undersigned have Removed to the House No. 119 Calle Chacabuco.

a.2—3p. Bayley Brothers.

Just Received,

Per "Queen of the West," a few superior Hams and Cheese, on sale by the undersigned.
John Yetman,
Calle Julio, No. 52.

Still remaining a few gallons of Brandy per Wilton Wood. a.2—3c.

Capataz or Mayordomo.

Wanted immediately for an Establishment to the south of Buenos Ayres, an active intelligent steady Englishman, who has had experience in the management of sheep and cattle, and who can give satisfactory reference both as to character and competency.

A German or Frenchman who speaks and writes English would not be objected to. Apply at 20 Calle San Martin. a.2—3p.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

For Sale,

On board, a few barrels of superior Ship Bread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnerships heretofore existing under the Firms of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Macalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Lean and Company in Montevideo, were dissolved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Macalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
m.4—c. Robert Macalister.

To Let,

Several furnished apartments—can also be let unfurnished.

Calle del Perú, No. 145. a.2—3p.

Shipping List OF Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, Rogers, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of a few days.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Sappho," 137 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, How, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in 3 or 4 days.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a y," 233 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Millard, master, a very fine opportunity, and will have quick despatch. m. 19.

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," 277 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Webster, Commander, one of the finest vessels afloat, has a large parcel of cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.12.

Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "CHOICE," A. 1. at Lloyds, 177 tons, Ogier commander, a regular trader, and will be able to receive cargo in a few days.

Consignee, J. Hess Esq.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brig "S o p h i e," 220 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Valentin, Commander, has engaged all her cargo and will have quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phoenix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dierks, Commander, has only disengaged room for about 12f0 dry hides. The remainder of the cargo being og board, she will have quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian brigantine "Henrich Edwards," 157, A. 1. at Lloyds and only 2 years old, has about one half of her cargo engaged and shipping, and is now loading in the Inner Roads.

Consignees Messrs. Otte. Rosenthal & Co.

For New York.

Britis. Brig "NORTH ESK," 200 tons, Rodge, commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads, and may have room for 30 or 40 bales.

Consignees, Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For New York.

American Bark "THORNDIKE," first class, 400 tons Register, Perkins, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and has positively engaged for 250 to 300 tons of cargo. This vessel is guarantede to have quick dispatch.

Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Boston.

Prussian Bark "LEOPOLD," 310 tons, Holtz, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will sail in the course of 10 days—This vessel has good accomodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Anderson & Co.

For Australia and the Gold Region

The remarkable fine fast sailing British Brig "MARIA," 400 tons burthen, Howell, commander, now lying in the Inner Roads, and will be fitted up in a most superior manner for the comfort of passengers, having spacious between decks—She is intended to sail within thirty days, and all persons wishing to take passage must apply immediately to the undersigned, by whom all particulars and information will be given.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

TO FARMERS.

A person who formerly resided in this province, and is now established within a few leagues of Montevideo, can accommodate on the same property about twenty farmers. The land is extremely fertile, and any one wishing to proceed and establish himself there, may learn the particulars by applying at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara. m.26—4c.

Ironing and Mangling.

The above done by Mrs. Hilliard at No. 117 Calle Reconquista.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. It is in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by

G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.

And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

For Sale,

A Patent one-horse-power Planing Machine, said to plane 15000 feet of boards per day. Price 300 patacons. For further particulars apply to C. W. F. at Messrs. Southgate & Co., Montevideo. m19—4p

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Shipping List OF Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Acorte Ligore," 170 tons, Capt. Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.

Consignee Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt D. Spille. This fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pirandillo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f.26.

Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Isabella," 221 tons, Grimsditch, commander, is now loading, and will be dispatched shortly, with excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hermes," 241 tons, J. Presley, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three squares up said street from the Alameda, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every preparation is in progress for to have in a short time, a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use.

As no expence has been spared for to obtain the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water now offered for sale, will be of itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—c.o.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz. will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces; the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Ærated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

N O T I C E.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	½	or	12
" 1 " 2 "	1	or	24
" 2 " 3 "	1½	or	36
" 3 " 4 "	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—

Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivolta	338	
Dec. 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co.	194	London
" 19	Bgn May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	L'pool.
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	J Carthy	351	L'pool.
Jan. 3	Bg Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	L'pool
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	L'pool.
" 17	Sch. Sappho How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	L pool.
" 23	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Solar	M. A. Muñoa	131	London.
Feb. 1	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	280	
" 11	Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	J. Carthy	221	L'pool.
" 12	Bg. North E k, Rodg	To order	207	
" 16	Bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nuttal & Co	181	London
Mar. 12	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen	J. G. Smith & Co	163	
" 12	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	J. Best & Brothers	15[illegible]	
" 13	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	S. Hesse & Co.	177	
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	
" 14	Lugger Ers, A pledore	Duguid Barton & Co.	200	
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	395	
" 15	Bg. Albion, Armity	Duncan & Co	173	
" 19	Sch. Nundeeps, Bickford	Rivolta & Co	129	
April 3	Bk. Brazilian, Duffy	Bates, Stokes & Co	315	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	To order	399	
" 26	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	O. [illegible]. Hayes & Co.	543	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadean	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	261	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Falguerette	J. Canard	210	
Feb. 17	Bk. Emilia, Butaud	M Lopez & Co.	228	
Mar. 5	Bk. Corielan, Pertus	Blas Despay	219	
" 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	
" 20	Bk. Celtoa, Menard	Leon Caumartin	178	
April 2	Sp. Emmanuel, Laire	Lafourcade & Co.	277	
" 4	Bk. Eliza, Lepolly	Llavallol & Sons	233	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	1[illegible]1	
Jan. 7	Sch. Drake, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. 1º de Guatemala, Ortiz	J Galarraga	250	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 10	Pol. Pezinca, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	162	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	2[illegible]3	
Mar. 1	Sch. Lola Montes, Millet	E. Ochoa & Co	137	
" 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserenc Vallat & Co.	250	
" 26	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Soriano	212	
April 5	Bg. Ferrolano, Montenegro	P. Alfaro	130	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Ausonie Sore le, Brissoleze	J Avegno	261	Marseill
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Velasco	Lezica & Co	258	
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Piayo	B. Delfino	213	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
" 30	Bg. Acorto Legurie, Bauery	B. Viale & Co	172	
Feb. 12	Pol. Giovanni D'Arca, Foutremoli	Llavallol & Sons	196	Antwerp
" 16	Pol. Sacra Famiglia, Chiozza	J. Caprile	63	
Mar. 21	Bg. Paulista, Gaggino	Susini & Co.	126	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bk Triunfo da Inveya, Silva	J. C. Meyrelles	187	
	HAMBURG.			
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentine	J. Rick	200	Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bg [illegible]. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
" 27	Bg. Emilie, Nomens	Lehmann Meyn & Co	168	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co.	397	England
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 4	Bgn. Henrich Edward, Lange	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	121	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	
	SWEDISH.			
Feb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlm n	A. & J. Rivolta	350	
	DANISH.			
Jan. 23	Bg. Ida & Emma, Bock	Freyer Brothers	150	
Feb. 8	Bg. Von Broen, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	218	
Mar. 13	Bgn. Helene, Mahucke	Renner del Sar & Co.	185	
April 5	Bgn. Gazelle, Heppen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	109	
" 6	Bgn. Mathilda, Thompson	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	120	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	260	Continent
Feb 5	Bg. Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	200	Antwerp
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romano, Stiglich	Visser & Co.	392	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	N. York.

J. E. Oltman, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 Calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. a2. 3p.

FAMILY RESIDENCE.

To let a large and commodious dwelling house, with a fine orchard if required; as also various articles of furniture for sale or hire, as may suit the parties interested. For further particulars and to see the premises, apply at Calle Maypú, No. 247.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co.

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara. m 26—co.

PETER BOURSE,

American Surgeon Dentist,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has returned from Montevideo, and that he is ready to attend those who may require his professional services. As his stay in this city will be brief; those who may wish any thing personally done would do well to call soon. Office No. 50, Calle Perú, [up stairs.]